

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The Great Eight Days' Debate on the Tariff Question Begun in the House.

MR. McKINLEY MAKES THE FIRST SPEECH.

The Ohio Man Gives His Reasons for Supporting the Proposed Measure—Mr. Mills Replies.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the House met Mr. Rowell of Illinois, presented the report of the committee on elections on the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin. The report, which favors the claim of the contestant, was ordered printed.

Mr. McKINLEY, of Ohio, moved to go into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill. In making the motion, Mr. McKINLEY stated that he was anxious to close the general debate Saturday evening. The committee on ways and means had intended to ask the committee on rules to report a resolution limiting the five minute debate to eight days, but had not done so on account of the absence of Mr. Carlisle.

Mr. Mills of Texas, thought that the time allowed for general debate was entirely too limited. Two years ago the Democrats had conceded twenty-three days to general debate. All he could do was to renounce the concession of the time which was to be allowed for debate. Mr. McKINLEY's motion was agreed to without division, and accordingly the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) for the consideration of the tariff bill.

On motion of Mr. Mills, the committee granted to Mr. McKINLEY the privilege of speaking without limitation of time, and a similar courtesy was accorded to Mr. Mills, on motion of Mr. McKINLEY.

Mr. McKINLEY then took the floor in support of the bill. In the last political campaign, the tariff had been the absorbing question before the people. It seemed to him that no extended discussion of the principle was expected or required or necessary under existing conditions; for if any one thing was settled by the political contest of 1888, it was that the protective policy, as promulgated by the Republican party in its platform, as maintained by the Republican party through a long series of years, should be secured in any legislation which was to be passed by Congress chosen in this great contest and on this mastering issue. He interpreted the victory to mean, he interpreted the majority in this House to mean, he interpreted the incumbency of the Presidency of the United States by the present Chief Executive, to mean that a revision of the tariff was demanded by the people, and that the changes proposed would reduce internal taxation a little more than \$100,000,000. Among the provisions of the bill was the extension of the liberalizing the drawback sections of the law. Under the existing statute any citizen of the United States could export an article, pay duty on it, and make it into a complete product, export it, and the government refunded 90 per cent of the duty paid on the raw material.

The committee recommended that hereafter the government should retain only 1 per cent. This gave the people of the United States practically free raw material for the export trade. The committee said to the capitalists of the country: "If you think you can go into the foreign markets with free raw material we give you within 1 per cent of free raw material and you try and see what you can do." [Laughter.] This provision completely disposed of what had sometimes seemed almost an insurmountable argument used by gentlemen on the other side that if the manufacturers only had free raw material they could compete in the markets of the world.

What was the complaint against the bill? Was it that it would stop exportation and interfere with our foreign markets? The foreign markets were as accessible as under the existing law. They were as accessible under the bill as they would be under absolute free trade.

Notwithstanding all croakings we were now exporting more products than at any time in our history. Our exports had increased 35 per cent more than the exports from free-trade Great Britain. The accumulations of our working classes exceeded those of the working classes of every country. The public debt of the United States per capita was less than that of any nation of the world.

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DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Further Details of the Great Fire Horror in the Canadian Insane Asylum.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERISHED AT LONGUE POINTE.

The Facts of the Asylum Horror Two-Fold Worse Than at First Reported.

LONGUE POINTE, Que., May 8.—As the full details of the Longue Pointe asylum fire become known the horror is intensified, and the person is derided who asserts that the number of dead does not exceed sixty. It is known by the last report to the Quebec government that there were 1,780 inmates instead of 1,300, and this much is certain that no one will ever know the number of victims.

From collateral information it must be that there are 150 dead. The only names of the dead that can be procured up to this time are Miss Scullen and Miss Thirault of Montreal, the two sisters Gravel, Sister Rouleau, Sister Lumine, Sister Victoria McNichols, and Sister Lahaie of the Sacred Heart convent. The last named was a patient in the asylum.

While much sympathy is felt and expressed for the sisters, their methods of administration excite only indignation. The Quebec government allows them \$100 for each patient, and in the seven years this has been granted they have paid for their farm and all debts of the community.

It is now known that many of the wards were locked, and that in cases where the firemen did not break in the doors scores of people perished miserably. Paying patients fared best. The great loss was among those imprisoned in the dark basement cells. Fire Commissioner Perry characterizes the buildings as death traps and a disgrace to a civilized country. It will be weeks before the ruins will be able to give any information.

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Bad Accident on the Denver & Rio Grande.

Fireman Spies Killed.

FOUNTAIN, Colo., May 8.—A north-bound freight train was sidetracked in the night on the Denver & Rio Grande tracks near the Trinidad & Durango express, south-bound, to pass. The freight crew left the switch open and the express engine, baggage car, smoker, and one coach were thrown from a fourteen-foot embankment.

The engineer of the passenger saw the open switch, but was unable to stop the train. It being down grade, the engine was badly damaged and fireman Spies killed. The engineer escaped by a miracle with only a few bruises. There were few passengers in the smoker and baggage car, and the freight crew here at the time. Those in the cars that left the track escaped without injury other than a shaking up.

The tender, baggage and smoking cars on its side, and one sleeper derailed, but none of the passengers experienced any bruises. Fireman Spies was killed, and old and married. His body was taken to Pueblo.

SWEET BY FIRE.

The Main Building of Singer's Factory at Elizabeth, N. J., Destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 8.—At 11 o'clock last night the main building of the Singer Sewing Machine Company was destroyed by fire. The fire was caused by a gas leak in the boiler room, and the flames spread rapidly to the main building, which was a mass of ashes, and the flames were rapidly making their way to the surrounding structures of the company. The fire was first seen on the third floor, having broken out in the machine shop. The entire fire department responded to the alarm, but the water from the steam engine had but little effect. Four of the six engines in the city stuck in the mud and the flames gained control. One by one the huge walls collapsed and crashed to the ground, many persons narrowly escaping death. The loss will be very heavy.

The concern supported 3,000 employees, the weekly pay-roll being \$43,000. About 9,000 men worked in the main building. Much of the stock, books and records of the company was saved. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000, with no insurance.

SCRANTON VISITED BY FIRE.

Factories and Dwellings Swept Away—Loss, \$160,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 8.—At 8 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the works of the Bloom carbide manure returning company, on Eighth street. The flames spread rapidly to adjoining property and destroyed eighteen private dwellings, the pattern shop and boiler house of Finch's foundry and the screen works of Brock & Sons.

For two hours the fire raged with great fury, being fanned by a strong wind. Many were able to remove their effects, thus lessening the loss. One block of twelve houses was swept away completely. Every fire company in the city was summoned to the scene, and at 10 o'clock the fire was saved. The entire loss will reach \$160,000, only part of which is covered by insurance.

ONE PERSON KILLED.

Express Trains Collide Near Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 8.—One person was killed and several were more or less seriously injured this morning by a collision of the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley express trains near Allentown, caused by the failure of the air brakes of the former to work. Two of the Lehigh Valley engines and the engine of the other train were overturned.

Emma Hall, aged 25, of Ithaca, N. Y., was instantly killed.

Among the injured are William Reynolds, chief of the middle division of the Lehigh Valley at Washington; John Schreyer of Decatur, Ill.; N. H. Davis, Jenningsville, Pa.; and Charles Miller, Pittston, Pa. Their injuries are cuts and bruises, and are not dangerous.

Four Men Reported Drowned.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 8.—The yacht "Centurion" capsized in the Ohio river near here last evening. E. W. Wells, an architect, was drowned, and many of the sixteen passengers were unconscious when taken from the water. Three men are still missing and may be drowned.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

Pear's soap secures a beautiful complexion.

BASE BALL GAMES.

National League.

At Chicago the Cincinnati took from Anson's Colts the third game of the series.

At Brooklyn.

At Philadelphia.

At Cleveland.

At Buffalo.

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TALK ON PARIS STYLES.

The square-necked bodices are now almost universally adopted for dinner dress. Many evening dresses are also cut square-necked.

The two colors most in vogue are violet and copper-red. Beautiful shot velvets of these colors are much used. Bengaline is also very fashionable. It comes in all the shades of violet, from the reddish, called "aubine," to the grayish shade of heliotrope.

Mme. Carnot wears a beautiful dress when calling the other day. The tunic and jacket were of violet tulle, bordered with galloons worked in yellow silk. The skirt and waistcoat were of white cloth, covered with embroidery and galloons done in violets and yellow silks.

Bengalines are mixed with velvets or cloths of lighter shade. A beautiful dress is made of the copper color bengaline trimmed with velvet ribbons of darker shades. There are also rows of velvet around the skirt, each row being narrower in width than the next lower row. The velvet is repeated on the bodice to form both yoke and sleeves.

New fashions are one-half of shaded feathers and the other half of shaded lace, the feathers being about the edge of the fan and the lace coming down upon the skirt. A pink one shades from dark pink feathers upon the edge to lightest rose feathers where the lace begins, and shades from palest tint to dark rose. Another Paris novelty is the sky-berber muffs. These muffs are made of finely-plaited silk gauze or crepe lisse, which falls about in well-arranged confusion and is supposed to resemble the little dog it is named after.

PHILOSOPHICALLY SPEAKING.

The speediest engine may not be the one that carries the noisiest whistle. Seeds of kindness seldom take root, and never flourish in cold, hard hearts.

One week of quiet in a country cottage is worth ten of confusion in a city mansion.

Signify the business of homemaking with such an observation as "We are establishing a home" rather than debase it by the remark "We are housekeeping."

If the rich man, who has reared one noble child to bless the world, is entitled to honor, what language can express the honors that shall be accorded the poor man who gives several such children to unfold its foliages?

PERMEATES PRISON WALLS.

Outside Influence Securing Favors for Cronin Convict.

JOLIET, Ill., May 8.—Considerable of a stir was stirred up at the prison over the report that one of the Cronin convicts was placed in the solitary for violation of the rules. It was to the effect that the foreman on the contract was the Cronin convict, and was favoring the Cronin prisoners in a plot to escape.

Investigation proved that there was some foundation for the report. Convict Burke, one of the Cronin prisoners, Convict Snell, engineer and ex-Chicago policeman, and Convicts Cavanaugh and Myers, alias Muldoon, were placed in solitary confinement for violation of prison rules. It was found upon searching them that all had money and that Myers had a letter. It was a request to a Chicago friend to send him certain articles and money addressed to his foreman. The foreman was at once investigated, and in his buggy, loaded in a shed, were found various articles, such as sugar, butter, sardines, and other dainties, presumably for Burke and alleged to be for him.

The foreman was at once suspended by the prison authorities pending an investigation, and meanwhile the unhappy convicts languish in the solitary and will no doubt stand their punishment till some of them squeal. The affair, according to present information, is simple, but shows that something more serious might occur. The officers and guards are reticent upon the matter and it is difficult to get at the exact status of the trouble.

COKERS TO STRIKE.

Eight Thousand Workmen at Scottsdale, Pa., Threaten to Go Out.

SCOTTSDALE, Pa., May 8.—Eight thousand cokers employed by the H. C. Frick coke company threaten to strike on the Valley coke-works, which were closed down on Saturday, are not put in operation. The plant was closed by the company because they said the miners were not filling wagons of coal according to agreement. The return thus far received from notices sent to various local unions indicate that the strike is imminent in case no settlement is effected soon.

The strike will affect the employees of the Frick plant only, but if a convention is called, it may lead to a general strike at all the works, owing to widespread dissatisfaction.

The employees of the Valley plant will enter suit against the Frick company for all damages sustained during their idleness. They have made affidavit in which they say: "We have loaded our wagons with fully as much coal as we did prior to signing of said agreement."

Master Workman Kerfoot said: "If we can prove that the wagons were filled in accordance with the agreement, then we propose to make the company pay for all the damages sustained by the men."

Put a Knife Through His Heart.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 8.—Theodore Robertson, a negro, was killed here yesterday by William Baker, a negro boy. The quarrel originated over a shoemaker's knife that Robertson had found and said that Robertson had stolen. Robertson attacked Baker, who struck the said knife into Robertson's heart. Baker is under arrest.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Rev. Sorin S. Baker committed suicide at the Mansion house last night. He was a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but had recently been expelled for drunkenness.

Theodore Thomas Married.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Theodore Thomas was last night married to Miss Rose Fay of this city. The wedding was a brilliant affair and was attended by many of the most fashionable people of Chicago.

Another Big Syndicate Deal.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—The F. A. Kennedy company, extensive cracker-bakers of Cambridge and Chicago, has sold out its business, presumably to a syndicate. It is said the firm received \$1,500,000 for its properties.

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dyer's Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial.

WE OFFER!

UNTIL CLOSED OUT:

2 CASES OF INDIA CHALLIES AT WORTH 8 CENTS. 5c

1 CASE 4.4 PACIFIC LAWS AT WORTH 12 1-2 CENTS. 5c

Four Notable Offerings.

FIRST. Dr. Wm. H. Judd's fine residence 101 North Bluff street. This central and charming home is offered by us at a price and on terms that must induce a sale within 30 days. There are a number of people who want this property, but one of them can get it. Come in and let us tell you about it.

SECOND. One hundred and five and 167 Jackson street, south. This excellent property will pay a rental of 10 per cent. on our asking price, and is sure to increase in value 5 per cent. per annum for next five years. You can't afford to pass it. It will be sold within next 30 days. Don't lose this chance of a first-class investment either as a home or as speculation.

THIRD. Our new house on lot 38, Riverview Park; we will sell this property at \$250 less than it can be duplicated and take \$200 cash payment, the balance payable on easy monthly installments of about what a similar place will cost for rent. Where can you equal this opportunity?

FOURTH. Lot 4 by 12 rods on Clark street, next lot Mrs. Jeanette Munger, where she is fitting up the "Humphrey House" for their home. We will give an immediate purchaser a bargain on this lot that can't be found anywhere else in the city.

Yours truly,
Geo. L. & Sarah H. Carrington.

Are superior to anything in the market for the money; they are equal in designs, colorings and finish to the French goods. You cannot afford to buy a Wash Dress without inspecting our line.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

The Above are Just Flyers.

But we have 100 bargains in French, Park home sites, that no home seeker can afford to overlook. Our new private water main is under way. We have prices maturing that will surely increase prices up in this charming addition 25 per cent. If you come in this month you will get lots at old prices and "stand in" with us on advance. We will offer easy terms to any who will build now, and in fact easy terms to any one who buy now either to improve or to hold. You can't place your money in a safer place.

Yours very truly,
Geo. L. & Sarah H. Carrington.

LOWELL'S ADDITION TO JANESVILLE!

AN OPEN SECRET. DON'T GIVE IT AWAY!

The new unknown addition to Janesville,

7 and 9 River Street.

To convince you it is not all wind and words, come and see my stock and get my prices. TIN SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR; all kinds of tin and sheet iron work done. STOVES STORED.

Lawn Mowers, Screen Doors, Rakes, Shovels, &c. Remember the place.

E. W. LOWELL, 7 and 9 River St.

C. W. HODSON'S MERCHANT MILLS!

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

The first mill in Southern Wisconsin to adopt the roller system, and its brands of flour are unsurpassed by any in the north-west.

VIENNA Pearl White Patent Flour

HAS NO EQUAL, AND THE VIENNA

the best family flour ever put on the market. The other brands manufactured are the

WHITE LOAF, BADGER ROLLER MILLS, OLD TIMES and RUBY.

Also a very fine grade of winter wheat flour (Crown Brand). All prominent grocers keep these brands of flour. Call for them and have no other.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE

At the Insurance and Real Estate office Room 10, second floor in the Jackson Block, is represented the old, strong

Leading Insurance Companies!

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE.

They can truthfully be said to be

NEFF & ALLEN.

EAST END OF THE BRIDGE.

By looking us over anyway—even though you do not buy. At any rate you can learn what is right.

You Will Profit

For real genuine hot weather is liable to strike us at any moment, and those who delayed will be in an ar. tificial high fever for not having bought early.

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THE GAZETTE.

JANESVILLE THURSDAY, MAY 5.

AN UNFORTUNATE MAN.

It is always best to let a bad thing alone. Mr. Cleveland and the New York World should have done this when the first interview was published. It is very poor journalism to print anything like what Mr. Cleveland is charged with saying about Mr. Dana for the World should have known that in the end it would be bad for the ex-president. It was in bad taste for Mr. Cleveland to privately tell a reporter what he thought of Mr. Dana—using language in doing this, which the World confessed were too "irregular" to go in print. It was a cowardly piece of business for Mr. Cleveland to shield himself behind his wife, for it was an easy matter for the New York Sun to reproduce all it ever said of Mr. Cleveland, and not a line ever went in the paper in any form which reflected against her, but in every single instance the reference to her were kindly and flattering.

Mr. Dana is a courageous man, always ready for a fight, and he throws a lance with marvelous force and with rare precision. Here is one of his latest: The life of denial, pronounced by Mr. Grover Cleveland and his friends for political effect, has traveled far and fast, but the truth is close at hand; and the ultimate effect of the truth will be a hundred times intensified through the attempt and failure to protect Mr. Cleveland from the consequences of his own grossly indecent behavior by a conspiracy to blast the reputation of the man who told the truth.

It seems to us that the conduct of the World in this affair, contemptible as it has been, should be less contemptible in the eyes of honorable journalists and fair-minded men than that of the co-sponsors of the magazine press. We do not see how such an association of character as Mr. Godkin and the editor of the New York Times can sleep at night for thoughts of the victim at whom they deliberately aimed their cowardly blows.

THE EDUCATIONAL LAW OF GERMANY.

It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile the course of the German Lutherans in this state with their admiration for the school laws of Germany. There is no country in all Europe, as the Gazette has frequently said, that has a more progressive educational law than the land of Luther. The Bennett law cannot compare, from a compulsory point of view, with the stringent German law on that subject, and there is no German in all the state but that entertains the highest regard to one which is almost sacred—for the compulsory educational law of his native country.

The public schools in Germany are controlled by the government. The Lutheran religion is the state religion. The Lutheran minister is the superintendent or inspector of the schools in his parish or district, and the teachers of the schools are employed by the government. The school year begins at Easter, and continues for forty-two weeks, and all children reaching the age of six years must attend school regularly during the forty-two weeks for eight years, and should the parents neglect or refuse to comply with the law, they are summoned before a court to make answer to the charges preferred against them.

Take a practical illustration of this feature of the German law which is far more severe than anything ever enacted by the legislature of Wisconsin. A German teacher tells the Gazette that in the province of Hanover where he taught school only a few years ago, was a man who had five children whom he neglected to send to school. On refusing to heed a notification that the most straightforward put his children to school. He was summoned before a court and was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment.

There is no state law in the Union so stringent as that, and if such a law is the crowning glory of Germany, why is not something like it good for Wisconsin? Will some Lutheran who is opposed to the educational law of Germany make answer to this question?

BARKIS IS WILLING.
James Morgan, a successful merchant in Milwaukee, who turned his candidacy for the governorship in 1888 to quite a business advantage for himself in the way of an advertisement, will not refuse to run a second time if the democratic convention will kindly offer him the nomination. In fact, Mr. Morgan intimates that he should have another chance, because this will be an off year for the republicans, and he has faith in democratic success next fall. Among other things Mr. Morgan is credited with saying:

Not since the war have the prospects for democratic success been so bright as they are to-day. I am firmly convinced that our ticket will be elected next fall if the campaign is wisely conducted. In spite of all the odds that were against me two years ago, I have reason to believe that I would have been elected if it had been an off year. Then towards the last the democrats began claiming the state, and that scored off hundreds of men who would have given me a complimentary vote. I shall not ask a nomination again. I was forced into it before, and after I went in to win. If the party thinks that I deserve another trial after my hard fight of 1888, of course I could not refuse to run. And if the party chooses to pay no attention to my services I shall not complain.

It cannot be a very pleasant contemplation for the more intelligent democrats of Wisconsin in looking over the political field that the leaders of the party are willing to oppose so righteous and patriotic a law as that pertaining to compulsory education, that they may win thereby a few votes. Mr. Morgan can only count on success by yielding to the demands of the Lutherans that the law be repealed, and he seems to be willing to meet that demand. That is not much like the Scotch characteristic. But in politics, Mr. Morgan seems to agree with his party, that vote-catching is more important than principle.

The republican party is one on goes

prospect of victory. A governor, minor state officers, and a full legislature are to be elected. The latter will elect the successor of United States Senator Mitchell.

The most ignominious spectacle in our country is the pension system, whereby thousands of men who simply did their duty have now shrunk to the little measure of money-grubbing, bartering their birthrights for miserable pensions, and, disgracing both themselves and the cause for which they fought by becoming pensioners and pilferers upon a censored friend and foe. [This refers to the pension bill that has passed the house.] Probably no large body of men ever more entirely deserved or more universally encountered the contempt of the world than the "Grand Army of the Republic," which not only accepts but boasts of the pension system. The pension bill to secure money from the government, which it proclaimed it was worth their lives to preserve, is a disgraceful and a powerful war it is known as an organization of pilferers worthy only of contempt. Ere history shall write them down as patriots every idea of heroism that has passed the minds of men must be driven from the human breast.

The men who serve in order to surfeit in pilfering may be soldiers, but they are neither patriots nor heroes.

The foregoing paragraphs are taken from the Nashville American, the official organ of the democratic party of Tennessee. Of course this is not in harmony with all the democrats in the north, for many of them are in favor of paying liberal pensions, but it does show the sentiment of the south as touching pensions to Union soldiers. The south will never condone the men who marched through the slave states and not only eradicated the rebellion but fought about the slavery of their negro system, that of slavery.

The late E. W. Yerrington, the champion wing shot of Connecticut, attributed most of his skill to the fact that he never used liquor or tobacco in any form.

"He was," says The Hartford Times, "a pleasant, courteous gentleman, and one who did not resort to any trickery, nor did he know what getting 'shaky' meant—no matter who or how many spectators there were around him, or however exciting the contest might be to others. He weighed 265 pounds, six feet and one inch in height, and had dark eyes. He shot an L. O. Smith double ten-gauge gun, thirty-inch barrels, and loaded his own shells by hand. He always used the same load at all kinds of targets. There was no doubt that Mr. Yerrington could shoot 300 or even 500 targets in succession with as little fatigue and make scores fully equal to any shooters in the United States."

It would seem by the dispatch from Washington that the pension bill will be defeated. On Tuesday the senate committee held a meeting to consider the question, and formal action was postponed until the next meeting of the committee. It is understood, however, that opposition to the house measure was practically unanimous, and that the committee recommended the senate to non-concur in the action of the house. The way seems to be pretty clear for a defeat of all the bills pertaining to a general pension law.

The fire which broke out in the Singer Sewing Machine works Tuesday night at Elizabethport, New Jersey resulted in a loss of \$2,000,000. The entire west front of the factory was destroyed. The flames worked their way to the main building extending along Trumbull street, cleaning out the stock, needles, finishing, adjusting, inspecting and milling rooms. The pattern department was also destroyed, together with 50,000 finished machines and 18,000,000 needles. All work is suspended and over 3,000 operators are idly gazing upon the burned building. It will be at least two months before work can be resumed. The insurance is a pile.

Grave penitents have been discovered in the customs department at Buenos Ayres, Brazil. The revenue lost by the government by the embezzlements is estimated to have reached the enormous sum of \$10,000,000 annually.

The president will attend the unveiling of the Garfield monument at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 30.

The great tariff debate is now on. Special California Excursions. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co. has arranged for a series of weekly excursions to California in through Collier cars from Chicago to San Francisco, to return change. Accommodations in these cars are available for holders of either first or second class tickets, and completely furnished double berths are provided for \$4.00 each, Chicago to San Francisco. These cars will leave Chicago every Wednesday at 10:30 p. m. and arrive in San Francisco the following Sunday at 10:45 p. m. For tickets and full information apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co.

Delicacy of Mint Scales.
The fine gold-weighting scales made in Philadelphia and intended for the mint at New Orleans, a few years ago, are marvels of mechanical invention and expert workmanship. The larger of the two pairs has a capacity of 10,000 ounces, and when loaded to full weighing capacity will indicate the variation of the one-thousandth of an ounce. The other smaller pair are intended for lighter work. All its bearings are of the finest agate, which have been ground with a remarkable precision. This instrument is believed to be the most delicate in the world. It will give the precise weight of a human hair, and is susceptible to the slightest atmospheric changes.

Pears' soap secures a beautiful complexion. The Cigarette Habit Among Women. No one who does not know New York society women in their private life can form any idea of how general cigarette smoking has become. Many of them smoke openly in their own drawing rooms after dinner, others only allow themselves the indulgence in their bedrooms, among their women friends, and yet another contingent, though slaves to the habit, never permit any one to catch them in the act, and only light up in the privacy of their own bedroom with a locked door. In Paris the habit has become so common that the proper management of the horrid little thing has been included among other rules of behavior, and "the etiquette of the cigarette" forms a separate chapter in a new book, "The Uses of Good Society," which has lately been issued in the

NEWS ACROSS THE SEA.

DASTARDLY PLOTS OF FRENCH ANARCHISTS DISCOVERED.

Three Handed and Fifty English Misses Imported in a Burning Shaft—General Foreign News.

PARIS, May 8.—Evidence is constantly accumulating to show that the anarchists are chiefly responsible for the present discontent among the workmen, and that they have used the labor agitation as a cloak to disguise their villainous plots of destruction. A quantity of dynamite cartridges has been seized by the police in Lyons in quarters frequented by anarchists, and at the houses of anarchists arrested in Barcelona documents have been found disclosing plans of wholesale destruction of railroads by dynamite and the burning of shops. Fifty-two of these miscreants are now in custody in that city.

MINERS IN PERIL.

Flames in a Mine Near Leigh, England. Entombed 350 Workmen. LONDON, May 8.—A fire which broke out to-day from some unexplained cause in the winding-house of the Abram colliery, near Leigh, Lancashire, completely destroyed that building and wrecked the hoisting machinery. About 350 miners were thus entombed. Some of these were helped out through an adjoining pit, but many others, whose numbers can not in the present confusion be definitely estimated, are still imprisoned.

It is believed, however, that all of the men will be rescued by relief parties now at work.

The O'Brien-Salisbury Libel Suit in Court.

LONDON, May 8.—The suit for libel brought by William O'Brien, M. P., against Marquis Salisbury was brought up before the Court of Appeals and the argument is proceeding.

Tyrant Captures the Chester Cup.

LONDON, May 8.—The event at the Chester meeting to-day was a race for the Chester cup. Tyrant was the winner, Vasilas second, and Silver Spur third.

WILL NOT VISIT BLOOMINGTON

Gen. Stevenson Denies a Report Regarding Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 8.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson denies the report telegraphed from Findlay, Ohio, that he said to President and Mrs. Cleveland he would spend a month with him in June at his residence in this city. He says: "Of course I have invited Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland to visit me, but I have no knowledge about this report. If they intend to visit me I do not know it. It may be that if Mr. Cleveland comes to Chicago this summer he will drop down this way to see the country, but that is impossible. I must confess that I do not believe Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will honor Bloomington with a visit, as stated in your dispatch."

STRUCK A POOR CROWD.

Highwaymen Hold Up Six Men and Get Only \$25 in Cash and Some Watches. LAS VEGAS, N. M., May 8.—At 1:40 this morning two men armed with revolvers held up the night operator, two conductors, two engineers and the watchman at Lamby Junction while their trains were awaiting orders and secured seven watches and \$25 in cash. After leaving the depot the robbers went to the store, but could secure nothing. Night Clerk Lamy recognized one of the robbers as Lee White, a notorious horse-thief and highwayman who was released from the penitentiary in San Antonio, Texas, on May 1. The sheriff of Santa Fe county and a posse are in hot pursuit.

DR. CUMMINGS IS DEAD.

The President of the Northwestern University Passes Away. CHICAGO, May 8.—Dr. Joseph R. Cummings, president of the Northwestern university, is dead. He passed away suddenly this morning at his home in Evanston. Fatty degeneration of the heart was the cause of his death. His demise was something of a surprise to his friends, as it was not known that he was ill.

Fierce Combat With Burglars.

MANSFIELD, O., May 8.—At 3 o'clock this morning Officers Ertz and Hogan caught sight of two masked burglars and ordered them to surrender. The crooks answered by sending two bullets at the policemen. Thereupon a pitched battle ensued, eighteen shots being exchanged. The officers then made a dash for the men and a hand-to-hand struggle ensued. The burglars fought for their lives, but assistance soon arrived and one of them was captured. The other fled in the darkness. Hogan received a bullet in the leg, and was hampered senseless and Ertz was also badly hurt.

Is W. H. Gulon a Defaulter?

New York, May 8.—William H. Gulon, the well-known shipping man, has been discovered, it is said, to be a defaulter to the amount of \$30,000. The British-American Assurance company of Toronto, Ont., in accordance with the law which requires foreign insurance companies doing business in this State to keep a certain proportion of their resources here for the protection of their local customers, deposited with Mr. Gulon \$150,000 in securities, and is charged with having appropriated a fifth of the amount.

Southern Methodists in Session.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—The session of the eleventh quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, opened this morning in Centenary Methodist church. The Rev. Dr. Matthews delivered the address of welcome. The response on behalf of the three bishops was made by Bishop Keene of New Orleans. Nothing was done besides effecting organization. Every bishop and prominent member of the Southern church is present. The conference will be one of great interest.

Gold Mines in Ireland.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Periodical rumors of the discovery of gold mines in Ireland have made their appearance. This time the find is located at Dunmore, west of Cork, and is reported to promise rich results.

Tourists.

Whether on pleasure bent or business should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it is sold most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

The Clangor of an Alarm Bell.

Close by, in the stillness of the night, could scarcely startle the ordinary individual more than do trifling noises the nervous invalid. But once the nerves are brooded and the system invigorated by Hood's Sarsaparilla, this abnormal sensitiveness is succeeded by a tranquillity not to be disturbed by trivial causes. Impaired digestion is a fertile cause of nerve weakness and unnatural mental gloom, and a vigorous renewal of the action of the stomach is one of the surest means of invigorating and quieting the nerves. Insomnia, sleeplessness, a form of nervous disease, is unquestionably benefited by sedative, when it is prolonged, or of frequent occurrence, but its permanent removal is more effectually achieved with the bitter Sarsaparilla. This medicine is also significantly efficacious for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A LEDGE OF fine slate has been discovered in Savannah, Mo.

Two new oil wells have been struck in the West Virginia oil belt.

GOV. EYER has pardoned Samuel Elkin, convicted in Jefferson county in 1877 of child murder.

ADA SHAW, aged 8, was run over and killed by a train in Newark, N. J., while on her way to school.

JAMES NASMYTH, the celebrated mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD son of General George A. Rorsh, of Washington, was run over and killed by a dog cart.

In three years and seven months Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Sachs, of Baltimore, have been blessed with eight children.

ROBERT OSBORN was killed and Frank Smith badly injured while exploding a blast at a Concord, N. H., granite quarry.

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk & Western railway at Roanoke, Va., the old board of directors was re-elected.

A. E. BEYER of Chicago was elected a vice-president by the Pharmacists' National convention, in session at Washington.

EDDIE SCHREIBER, aged 13, committed suicide by hanging in Hillsboro, N. H., because of punishment inflicted by his parents.

A DISPATCH from Jefferson, Texas, states that the Red river has overflowed its banks and is rising at the rate of an inch an hour.

THE American Jersey Cattle club elected as President, Frederick Bronson of Connecticut, and as Treasurer, John I. Holley of New York.

ALBERT AMES of Champaign, Ill., has been convicted of attempting to kill William Swartz, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

JOHN H. LEVINE of New York has bought the entire new issue of 3 1/2 per cent Georgia State bonds, the amount paid therefor being \$1,000,000.

At the annual meeting in Cincinnati of the Ohio commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion Major A. E. Dawes of that city was elected commander.

HENRY H. PORTER, of Chicago, a native of Machias, Me., has given \$10,000 and a lot for a free library building in Machias, to be called the Porter Memorial Library.

THE project of uniting the two associations was discussed in Cincinnati by the executive committees of the National Editorial and American Newspaper-Publishers' association.

The Cincinnati Southern road trustees will ask Editor Dana to act as one of three arbitrators for them in the case between their road and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific. Grover Cleveland and Clarence Seward will act for the latter road.

The aid voted by Congress to overflow sufferers of the lower Mississippi has demoralized labor in a number of sections, the negroes invariably coming to find where free provisions are to be found, and the impression is growing that more harm than good has been done by the assistance of the government.

BULLETS FOR THREE MEN.

One Killed and Two Wounded Near New Lisbon, Ohio, by Ira Mariatt.

NEW LISBON, Ohio, May 8.—A terrible tragedy was enacted here to-day, this country, Ira Mariatt shooting and killing Berick Ashton and seriously wounding Lewis Bell. It seems Mariatt asked Ashton and Bell to sign a bond or note. They refused, and he became angry and drawing a revolver fired at them. Ashton fell dead and Bell received a bad wound from which it was first thought he could not recover. Mariatt was found at the home of his mother Sheriff Wyman knocked at the door but it was not opened, and he battered it down. As Wyman entered the house Mariatt shot him in the side, inflicting a flesh wound. The prisoner was quickly overpowered and locked in the county jail.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 7.—GRAIN.—Unsettled. WHEAT—Opened stronger and higher, fluctuating widely, and closing below yesterday's last. No. 2 regular, May 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; June 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; July 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; August 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; September 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; October 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; November 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; December 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; January 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; February 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; March 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; April 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; May 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; June 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; July 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; August 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; September 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; October 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; November 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; December 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; January 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; February 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; March 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; April 91 1/2@92 1/2; closing at 91 1/2; 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